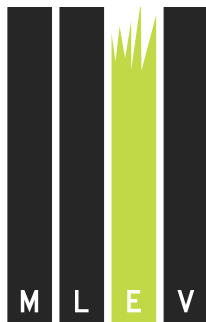


# 2006 GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE

# Profiles



MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE OF ENVIRONMENTAL VOTERS  
VOTE FOR THE FUTURE

# MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE OF ENVIRONMENTAL VOTERS

## 2006 GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE *Profiles*

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The Massachusetts League of Environmental Voters (MLEV) is a statewide, nonpartisan organization dedicated to making environmental protection a top priority for Massachusetts elected officials, candidates and voters in order to protect our environment and health.

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#### Acknowledgements

Jeffrey Dyer  
Lora Wondolowski

# OVERVIEW

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Massachusetts has long been a leader on environmental issues from the bottle bill to toxics use reduction. Yet over the last decade, we have seen a decline in leadership on environmental issues from the governor's office.

The next governor will face a variety of crucial issues including global warming, rising energy costs, smart growth and development. Our citizens enjoy a wealth of special places from the majesty of the Berkshires to the serenity of the Cape. Our quality of life and health depends on clean air, clean water, and open space. It is imperative that our next governor takes a leadership role to continue this legacy and face these new challenges.

Many of the current candidates for governor are weaving environmental themes into their campaigns and making it a central issue. We applaud them for their vision. Several have made major speeches on the issue and have returned strong responses to Massachusetts League of Environmental Voters' (MLEV) gubernatorial candidate questionnaire. Over the last few months, we have drawn on MLEV candidate questionnaires and an extensive body of research to assemble the profiles of all the candidates. In creating these profiles, we have examined not only the candidates' current policy positions, but also their past environmental records, their leadership on controversial issues, and their willingness to make difficult decisions that favor the environment. This was a difficult task because the majority of candidates have never held elected office, leaving us no record to draw upon.

These profiles convincingly show that many of the candidates have a strong commitment to environmental protection. Unfortunately, the sitting Lieutenant Governor failed to respond to MLEV's gubernatorial questionnaire and was the only candidate to do so. Based on a lack of questionnaire for candidate Healey and stated environmental positions, we had to rely on the Romney-Healey record on environmental issues.

Tom Reilly is the only candidate with a demonstrated record on environmental issues. Tom Reilly, Deval Patrick and Chris Gabrielli demonstrated the strongest overall support for and leadership on environmental issues in our questionnaire. On issue

after issue – clean air, clean water, land preservation and protection – Reilly, Patrick and Gabrielli each have strong, detailed plans for protecting the environment for Massachusetts's citizens. In particular, Reilly has a long history as Attorney General of advocating for and enforcing the commonwealth's clean air and water. He has been a strong proponent for redevelopment of brownfields, helping to write the current brownfields law. Both Reilly and Patrick have particularly forward-thinking plans for dealing with our energy challenges. They both emphasize the opportunities to create jobs in the state by promoting and investing in clean energy technologies in the state. Patrick's has the most detailed energy plan of all the candidate's with an emphasis on diversification.

Gabrieli has a good understanding of the need to better fund environmental programs in the state, including environmental enforcement and water infrastructure. He emphasized the need for renewable energy and better public transportation options.

Grace Ross has taken impressive environmental positions on the range of issues highlighted in our questionnaire. Ross has emphasized her support for smart growth using clustering housing near transportation and jobs. She strongly believes that we need take steps to decrease global warming. Lastly, Christy Mihos cautiously supports environmental issues as long as there aren't economic implications. He believes that the federal government must take action on global warming. He wants to pool finances to allow municipalities to maintain and upgrade their deteriorating water infrastructures. He strongly supports incentives for small-scale renewable energy projects across the state.

As we near Election Day, MLEV will continue to assess the candidates' positions. We will push the candidates to talk about the environment as they criss-cross the state campaigning for the corner office. Go to the [www.mlev.org](http://www.mlev.org) to watch the Environmental Gubernatorial Forum from July 2006.

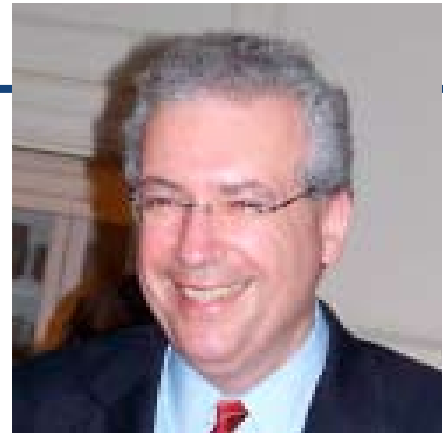
**WHERE THE CANDIDATES STAND** (please refer to the key on the inside back cover)

	Global Warming	Climate Plan	Clean Air	Oceans
<b>CHRIS GABRIELI</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>KERRY HEALEY</b>	NO	Position Unknown	Position Unknown	Position Unknown
<b>CHRISTY MIHOS</b>	NO "Global warming must be solved at a national level so as not to put environmentally responsible states at an economic disadvantage."	No Position Given	No Position Given	No Position Given "I support the ocean's eco-systems."
<b>DEVAL PATRICK</b>	YES "In the absence of a national program I would strongly support the Commonwealth's becoming a part of RGGI."	YES But with a postponed timeframe due to the current administration's shortcomings.	YES	YES
<b>TOM REILLY</b>	YES	YES Would strengthen and implement the plan.	YES I would also work towards "virtual elimination" of mercury.	No Position Given "I will work with the Legislature, the fishing community, and others to....develop an ocean management policy."
<b>GRACE ROSS</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES

**WHERE THE CANDIDATES STAND** (please refer to the key on the inside back cover)

Natural Places	Brownfields	Pesticides	Bottle Bill	Cape Wind
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Position Unknown	Position Unknown	Position Unknown	Position Unknown	NO
No Position Given "I favor programs to protect and enlarge conservation land."	YES "Provided that the funding is financially responsible in the context of a particular budget."	No Position Given	YES	NO
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
NO "S. 539 appears to be a reasonable approach, but I would like to consult further with municipalities."	YES	NO "I would require all state agencies to develop and implement Integrated Pest Management Programs."	NO "I will explore the possibility of expanding the bottle bill to include bottled water, juice, and sports drinks."	NO
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

# Chris Gabrieli



## Biography

Chris Gabrieli was born February 5, 1960, and received his undergraduate degree from Harvard University in 1981. He immediately began working at GMIS, Inc, a software company focusing on healthcare systems. From 1986 to 2000, Gabrieli worked as General Partner at Bessemer Venture Partners, where he helped oversee \$1 billion invested in healthcare and young companies. He ran for U.S. House in 1998 and lost to Michael Capuano. In 2000, Gabrieli co-founded Massachusetts 2020, a non-profit organization that focuses on educational opportunities for children across the Commonwealth. In 2002, Gabrieli was the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, running with Shannon O'Brien. Gabrieli currently serves on Boards of the Boston Foundation, The Boston Plan for Excellence, The Initiative for a Competitive Inner City, and the Boston Public Library Foundation. Gabrieli and his wife Hilary live in Boston with their five children.

## Overview

Chris Gabrieli returned a strong pro-environment questionnaire to MLEV. His answers emphasize the need to work with the agencies and state government to set an example on environmental issues and be a leader. This would include reducing use of toxic products and replacing with safer alternatives. He promised to be an ally on land conservation and his questionnaire was particularly detailed on this topic. Throughout the questionnaire, he emphasized a commitment to adequately fund environmental programs. Lastly, Gabrieli emphasized the need for greater investment by the state in renewable energy.

## The Issues

Since Gabrieli has never held public office, he has little to no record on most environmental issues. Chris Gabrieli's campaign returned MLEV's Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire; excerpts and answers from his questionnaire are included in this profile.

### Clean Air

Gabrieli believes that the state's Climate Action Plan and reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxides, and mercury from power plants, are "critical component(s) to the health and well being of our residents and environment."<sup>1</sup> He continues: "I will work with all of our public agencies and service providers to ensure they are minimizing their environmental impact as much as possible."<sup>2</sup>

### Clean Water

Regarding wetlands protection, Gabrieli states, "As governor, I would do my best to protect wetlands and uphold the no-net loss policy... That being said, I do understand that there are situations in which this is difficult. I will be sure to weigh the environmental impact of projects and work to avoid and/or

mitigate any negative impact."<sup>3</sup>

In his MLEV questionnaire, Gabrieli outlined a plan for cleaning polluted water to ensure that Massachusetts' waterways achieve meet their swimmable and fishable designations:

**Because of the budget cuts, the Department of Environmental Protection has been unable to effectively monitor the quality of water in Massachusetts. If elected, I will recommend increased funding for DEP, which will allow for the adequate monitoring of rivers, lakes and ponds. Next, I will work with DEP to provide the necessary resources to clean these important recreation areas. Finally, I will support the Department of Fish and Game's Riverway program, which works with local communities to protect our waterways.**<sup>4</sup>

Gabrieli says that he will develop programs and resources from which cities and towns can draw funds to update their wastewater treatment plants. He also vows to strengthen and enforce laws that prohibit companies from dumping waste into waterways.

Regarding environmental enforcement, Gabrieli stated,

**As governor, I will support strong, targeted enforcement of our state's environmental laws. My administration will be clear about our enforcement priorities and will be aggressive in pursuing those priorities. Compliance and enforcement is critical because the public should be confident that their water is safe and their children are not at risk of breathing in unhealthful air.<sup>5</sup>**

Gabrieli also “will make it a priority to bring our state agencies and those that do business with the state into compliance with our environmental laws.”<sup>6</sup>

### Land Conservation & Smart Growth

When asked about state money used for land acquisition, Gabrieli responded, “If elected, I will look to restore funding for land acquisition. I would also support legislation that provides a state income tax credit to taxpayers who donate land for conservation.”<sup>7</sup> He goes on to promise more action on the land conservation front:

**If elected, my administration would review all of the current statutes and regulations regarding land protection and conservation. I suspect we will find that there is a need for additional funding to be dedicated to conservation efforts in order to protect open space. At that point, I will work with groups like the Massachusetts League of Environmental Voters and others to determine the most feasible way to direct additional funding to conservation programs. I will be an ally in the State House on conservation issues.<sup>8</sup>**

In his MLEV questionnaire, Chris Gabrieli said he would re-commit to and implement public transit projects associated with the Big Dig. He said he would “seek adequate funding for the MBTA,” while also “look(ing) for accountability and responsible management from the MBTA.”<sup>9</sup> Regarding further expansion of public transportation, Gabrieli said:

**Massachusetts has a number of proposed transportation projects under consideration. The first step is to assess these projects for their feasibility, environmental impact, etc. Once this is determined, we can prioritize these projects and start planning for the future. If elected, I will look for opportunities to expand public transportation to the extent possible.<sup>10</sup>**

### Toxics

To reduce pesticides exposures, Gabrieli will consider mandating the use of alternative treatments in public parks, along with offering incentives to health care facilities and schools to use safer products whenever possible.<sup>11</sup> When asked how he will address the problems of too much waste in our state and high amounts of toxic components in products, Gabrieli stated, “Conservation is a key component of any environmental plan. I will work with the Office of Sustainability to make government agencies a model in this area. In addition, I will seek adequate funding for the Toxic Use Reduction Institute and work with local cities and towns to educate residents on the benefits of recycling and conservation.”<sup>12</sup>

Gabrieli has proposed a number of ideas for how Massachusetts's public health agenda can address environmental health:

**I will work with the Center for Environmental Health to be sure they are proactively looking for ways to protect the public from environmental hazards. In addition, I will seek adequate funding for programs that keep our water and air clean and that clean up hazardous sites. Doing so will allow us to fix the problems to the best of our ability and save other children and adults from preventable illnesses. Not to mention, this is a great investment with extremely high returns in terms of the public health and saving money in our health care system.<sup>13</sup>**

### Environmental Funding

In his MLEV questionnaire, Gabrieli said one of his goals as governor would be to “adequately fund environmental programs,” and he highlighted his three highest priorities for funding as the Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of State Parks, storm water management programs, and hazardous waste site clean-up program.<sup>14</sup>

### Energy

As a candidate for governor, Chris Gabrieli has voiced his commitment to increasing renewable energy and clean energy sources in Massachusetts, and says the state needs a “comprehensive policy to promote renewable energy.”<sup>15</sup> He sees renewable energy as an economic opportunity as well as a way to help the environment.

In his MLEV questionnaire, Gabrieli stated,

**I support the Cape Wind project, although I do have some questions about the leasing of the land. I want to make sure that Massachusetts taxpayers are getting a good deal. Unfortunately we've allowed this one project to dominate the debate over renewable energy. Massachusetts needs a comprehensive policy to promote renewable energy. That policy should include greater investment by the state in renewable energy, and in the companies that are developing innovative technologies that will lead to a cleaner environment and additional jobs for the Commonwealth. I will work to attract renewable energy companies to MA, invest in promising research in the field, and assure that our education system promotes this important field. Equally important, I will offer incentives to individuals and businesses to use renewable energy sources.<sup>16</sup>**

Citing the risk of harm to the public and environment, Gabrieli says he has reservations about LNG facilities that have been sited in public places like Fall River. Still, he considers LNG to be a “very important resource for our region,” and wants to develop a plan for siting projects.<sup>17</sup>

Gabrieli says that conservation is another essential answer to our energy problems. He says he will encourage consumers to use Energy Star products and will invest in green buildings. “Green buildings use 30% less energy than buildings constructed to code...(with) expected annual cost savings of \$70,000 per year on average. With numbers like this, encouraging green buildings makes sense.”<sup>18</sup>

### FOOTNOTES:

- <sup>1</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>2</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>3</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>4</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

- <sup>5</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>6</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>7</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>8</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>9</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>10</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>11</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>12</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>13</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>14</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>15</sup> Chris Gabrieli for Massachusetts: On the issues, <http://www.gabrieli.org/ontheissues/index.jsp>
- <sup>16</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>17</sup> "Gabrieli talks Rail, School, LNG," The Herald News, June 19, 2006
- <sup>18</sup> Chris Gabrieli for Massachusetts: Chris Gabrieli's ideas to get results on energy, <http://www.gabrieli.org/ontheissues/energy.jsp>

## THE CANDIDATE IN HIS OWN WORDS

If elected Governor, these three environmental issues will be a priority for me:

1. Increasing production and use of renewable energy
2. Cleaning our waterways and air to reduce the risk of health problems
3. Conservation—of both products and land

If elected governor, I will start by making state government the example by setting high goals for conservation and limiting energy use by all government agencies and businesses.

Next, I will work with the legislature to pass bills that encourage the production and use of renewable energy technologies, while also encouraging residents of Massachusetts to take advantage of the conservation and recycling programs we already have in place.

The bottom line is that I will hold Massachusetts to a higher standard when it comes to protecting our environment and public health. I will work to clean up our waterways, lessen our dependence on dirty energy sources, and protect our children from unnecessary pollution.

Chris Gabrieli, responding to the Massachusetts League of Environmental Voters  
Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

# Kerry Healey

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## Biography

Kerry Healey was born April 30, 1960, in Daytona Beach, Florida. In 1982 she graduated from Harvard College with a B.A. in government, and later earned a PhD in Political Science and Law from Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland. From 1987 to 1997 Healey worked as a law and public safety consultant for Abt. Associates, Inc. Before being elected Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor in 2002, Kerry Healey ran unsuccessfully for State Representative, in 1998 and 2000, losing to Rep. Michael Cahill both times. As Lieutenant Governor, Healey works closely with local municipal leaders, and has promoted strict public safety laws and increased penalties for sex offenders and drunk drivers. She and her husband Sean live in Beverly with their two children.

## Overview

The Romney-Healey administration has missed many opportunities on the environment from pulling out of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative pact to underfunding our parks and environmental programs. Early in their administration, however, Romney and Healey took a strong stand on clean air issues. Healey participated in the administration's announcement that they would enforce emissions regulations at "filthy five" plants, and the administration has aggressively worked to reduce mercury pollution. Unfortunately, the administration has recently proposed changes to emissions regulations that reverse from earlier progress. At her campaign announcement, Healey supporters emphasized her commitment to smart growth. To that end, the Romney-Healey administration made smart growth the center of their environmental agenda. The administration has promoted several intelligent land use policies, including improved maintenance of infrastructure and greater diversity in city and town centers. However, they have not supported substantial increases in funding that would have provided incentives for smart growth, and their policies have had little impact on the ground to date.

## The Issues

Since Kerry Healey is a member of Governor Mitt Romney's administration, she will be considered a proponent of, and held accountable for, the Romney Administration's environmental actions. Where Healey has voiced differences with Romney's policies will be noted. Healey's campaign did not return MLEV's Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire.

### Clean Air

Near the beginning of their tenure, Romney and Healey took a strong stand against power plant emissions when they required the Salem Harbor Station to halve their emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide and reduce emissions of mercury, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide.<sup>1</sup> The Salem plant attempted to delay the requirements until 2006, but because of Romney and Healey's decision the plant was forced to meet the requirements by 2004, a result hailed as a victory by environmentalists.

In November, 2005, the Romney-Healey administration dramatically shifted course on clean air issues, pulling Massachusetts out of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) they had once strongly supported.

This move, backed by Healey at the time, has drawn harsh criticism from environmental organizations, Massachusetts Congressional Delegation, and members of the Massachusetts State Legislature.<sup>2</sup>

On January 1, 2006, Massachusetts became the first state in the nation to adopt mandatory carbon dioxide restrictions, but the Romney-Healey administration has proposed changes that could allow plants to avoid pollution reductions.<sup>3</sup> The proposed changes include a "safety valve" to the "cap and trade" system meant to curtail emissions, and could provide plants with loopholes to program enforcement. The plan also lacks a detailed plan for implementation.<sup>4</sup>

### Clean Water

The Romney-Healey administration has made progress on water issues. Their achievements include the development of a sustainable water policy, implementation of a safe yield program, and the linking of water issues to their smart growth agenda. One major highlight is their development of a Massachusetts Water Policy. In April, 2004, Ellen Roy

Herzfelder, Romney-Healey's appointee as the Secretary of the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, initiated a Water Policy Task Force to "help craft a strong and forward-looking water resource management policy that more effectively complements and supports Governor Romney's Smart Growth agenda."<sup>5</sup> After receiving the Task Force's recommendations, Secretary Herzfelder released the Massachusetts Water Policy in November, 2004. The Water Policy, which emphasizes partnering with municipalities and regional organizations to achieve results and using the "best available" science to develop policies, is currently being implemented.<sup>6</sup> Unfortunately, severe underfunding of the Department of Environmental Protection has led to less enforcement and monitoring of water resources.

### Land Conservation and Smart Growth

Under the Romney-Healey administration, bond money for land preservation has been cut from nearly \$74 million in 2002 to \$18 million in 2004.<sup>7</sup> State spending at the Department of Environmental Protection fell from \$70.5 million when Romney and Healey took office to a proposed \$48.5 million in 2005.<sup>8</sup> These cuts came at a time when the public had voiced a desire to invest in land conservation: "about 60 communities have passed the Community Preservation Act, which raises local taxes to pay for affordable housing, open space, or preservation of historic properties."<sup>9</sup>

The Romney/Healey Administration's three major accomplishments on smart growth were creating the Office of Commonwealth Development, initiating a statewide conversation on smart growth, and releasing a 20-year transportation plan.

The Office of Community Development was created by the Romney-Healey administration to integrate and coordinate energy, environmental, housing, and transportation needs. It is an innovative approach to fusing development and environmental concerns.<sup>10</sup> Their appointment of Doug Foy as the department's Secretary was a positive step, although some argue that the administration marginalized Foy.

Beginning with their campaign, Romney and Healey have brought the issue of smart growth to the forefront of Massachusetts politics. "This is really the first time in my recollection of working in politics in Massachusetts that an administration put smart growth front and center as an objective," said Marc Draisen, executive director of the Metropolitan Area Planning Council.<sup>11</sup> In coordination with the smart growth campaign, the Romney-Healey administration released Massachusetts's first 20-year transportation plan, which includes many good features.<sup>12</sup>

While Romney and Healey have begun the conversation on smart growth, they have left many goals uncompleted. Massachusetts's zoning laws remain antiquated and in need of an overhaul,<sup>13</sup> and many of the government's Central Artery commitments, such as the Green Line extension, the Red and Blue line connection at Mass General, restoring trolley service to Jamaica Plain, and planning for the Urban Ring, a proposed transit route encircling Boston, remain unfinished.<sup>14</sup>

### Toxics

Early in their tenure, Romney and Healey sought more stringent mercury regulations for the "filthy five" power plants in the

state. In 2004, the Romney/Healey administration initiated a voluntary program to "reduce the amount of mercury released into the environment by Massachusetts dental practices and facilities."<sup>15</sup> After gaining near 70% participation in the voluntary program, they enacted stricter regulations requiring most dental practices in the state to install equipment that reduces mercury-containing waste. These regulations took effect on April 24, 2006.<sup>16</sup>

In 2004, Romney and Healey vetoed the Toxics Use Reduction Institute's (TURI) entire budget. While the veto was overridden by the legislature, it reflects the administration's disregard for a program that, if sufficiently funded, would have vast benefits for the state's environment and businesses.

### Environmental Spending

Massachusetts ranks 49<sup>th</sup> out of 50 in the nation on environmental spending. According to the Environmental League of Massachusetts, between FY 2002 and FY 2005, the Department of Environmental Protection's budget was cut by 24%, and its staff was cut by 28%. Jane Swift began the trend, but the Romney-Healey administration let the DEP's budget continue to slide. Since 2005, the DEP's budget has barely kept pace with inflation. The budget cuts and staffing shortages make it difficult for the DEP to effectively enforce environmental laws throughout the state. Still, the number of instances in which the DEP has issued financial penalties has increased during the Romney / Healey administration.

### Energy

Kerry Healey is opposed to the proposed wind farm in Nantucket sound, calling it "the wrong project in the wrong place at the wrong time." She believes the state should remain patient while other technological opportunities develop, such as deep water turbines currently being examined by the US Department of Energy and General Electric.<sup>17</sup> Kerry Healey says, "If we could have a little bit more patience, the technology is going to take us where we need to go."<sup>18</sup> Healey also supports a repeal of the gas tax which would discourage conservation.

### Footnotes:

- <sup>1</sup> David Arnold, "Romney says Salem plant must clean up," *The Boston Globe*, February 7, 2003
- <sup>2</sup> Scott F. Greenberger, "7 states sign emissions pact," *The Boston Globe*, December 22, 2005
- <sup>3</sup> Beth Daley, "Big gaps seen in state's plan for emissions," *The Boston Globe*, January 17, 2006
- <sup>4</sup> Beth Daley, "Big gaps seen in state's plan for emissions," *The Boston Globe*, January 17, 2006
- <sup>5</sup> Massachusetts Water Policy, Secretary Ellen Roy Herzfelder, November 9, 2004, [http://www.mass.gov/envir/wptf/publications/mass\\_water\\_policy\\_2004.pdf](http://www.mass.gov/envir/wptf/publications/mass_water_policy_2004.pdf)
- <sup>6</sup> Massachusetts Water Policy, Secretary Ellen Roy Herzfelder, November 9, 2004, [http://www.mass.gov/envir/wptf/publications/mass\\_water\\_policy\\_2004.pdf](http://www.mass.gov/envir/wptf/publications/mass_water_policy_2004.pdf)
- <sup>7</sup> Stephanie Ebbert, "An inside job," *The Boston Globe*, May 30, 2004
- <sup>8</sup> Stephanie Ebbert, "An inside job," *The Boston Globe*, May 30, 2004
- <sup>9</sup> "Missing Space," *The Boston Globe* editorial, July 28, 2003
- <sup>10</sup> Stephanie Ebbert, "In development post, it wasn't easy being green," *The Boston Globe*, February 25, 2006

- <sup>11</sup> Stephanie Ebbert, "In development post, it wasn't easy being green," The Boston Globe, February 25, 2006
- <sup>12</sup> Jim Gomes and David Harris, "Smart growth scorecard," The Boston Globe Op-Ed, July 8, 2005
- <sup>13</sup> Jim Gomes and David Harris, "Smart growth scorecard," The Boston Globe Op-Ed, July 8, 2005
- <sup>14</sup> Steve Bailey, "Doug Foy's dilemma," The Boston Globe, December 3, 2004
- <sup>15</sup> The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection: Dental Amalgam / Mercury Recycling, <http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/about08.htm>
- <sup>16</sup> The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection: Dental Amalgam / Mercury Recycling, <http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/dentists.htm>
- <sup>17</sup> Amy Lambiaso, "Poll numbers change but Patrick campaign the same," State House News Services/Newton TAB, March 8, 2006
- <sup>18</sup> Amy Lambiaso, "Poll numbers change but Patrick campaign the same," State House News Services/Newton TAB, March 8, 2006

# Christy Mihos

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## Biography

Christy Mihos was born June 13, 1949. Mihos graduated from Brockton High School in 1967 and from Stonehill College in 1972. In 1984, he and his brother inherited Christy's Markets Convenience Stores from their father and uncle, and together they turned the business into the second largest convenience store chain in New England. In 1990, Mihos ran unsuccessfully for the Massachusetts Senate, losing to Robert Hedlund in the Republican Primary. In 1998, he and his brother sold most of Christy's Markets stores, retaining a few on Cape Cod. In that same year, Mihos was appointed to the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority, where he served as Vice Chairman and Director. His term ended in 2004. Mihos lives with his wife Andrea and their two children in West Yarmouth on Cape Cod.

## Overview

As a newcomer to politics, Mihos does not have a public record on environmental issues. His work at the Turnpike Authority gives him experience with transportation and growth issues. Generally Mihos supports many environmental positions, as long as they are within fiscal constraints. Although he opposes involvement in RGGI, he believes the federal government should deal with global warming. He supports clean water through mercury reduction, protection of wetlands, and better regulation of discharge pollution. He has a plan for increasing local funding that he believes will better fund urban parks.

## The Issues

Since Mihos has never held public office, he has little to no record on most environmental issues. Christy Mihos' campaign returned MLEV's Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire; excerpts and answers from his questionnaire are included in this profile.

### Clean Air

Mihos stated in his questionnaire that his administration would not sign Massachusetts onto RGGI: "Global warming must be solved on a national level to resolve the problem so as not to put environmentally responsible states at an economic disadvantage."<sup>1</sup> However, Mihos does favor reducing mercury in the environment and cleaning up power plants, but has not yet developed a position on Massachusetts's requirement that power plants reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxides, and mercury by significant levels.<sup>2</sup>

### Clean Water

Mihos has stated that his administration would uphold the no-net-loss policy of wetlands across the state and vows to maintain a 100-foot buffer zone around wetlands. To help clean up

Massachusetts's rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds, Mihos favors "regulation to limit discharge pollution."<sup>3</sup> He supports "pooled financing to allow municipalities to maintain, upgrade and repair Massachusetts municipal water."<sup>4</sup> He also would enforce a law that bars companies that repeatedly or egregiously violate environmental laws from receiving state contracts and grants.

### Land Conservation and Smart Growth

Mihos says that as governor he will "favor programs to protect and enlarge conservation land."<sup>5</sup>

Mihos has experience with growth and transportation issues from his work on the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority. He has been a longtime and outspoken voice for canceling tolls on the Mass Pike.

**I favor and support public transportation. I also favor Big Dig commitments provided they can be responsibly funded. I favor financial reform at the MBTA to ensure lower cost and increased use of public transportation.<sup>6</sup>**

Mihos supports extending the commuter rail to Fall River

and New Bedford and extending the blue line to Lynn. He also would replace the Silver Line with dedicated light rail service.<sup>7</sup>

### Toxics

He also voiced his support for environmental justice in Massachusetts: “I favor the Massachusetts environmental justice policy provided that the funding is financially responsible in the context of a particular budget.”<sup>8</sup> On recycling and waste reduction he states, “I favor reducing reliance on landfill disposal. I have not yet developed a plan to reduce waste and toxins.”<sup>9</sup>

### Environmental Funding

In his MLEV questionnaire, Mihos states, “I favor increasing funding of environmental programs, where financially feasible. I will improve urban parks by putting money back in the hands of communities through Proposition 1. Communities will be able to invest in their parks.”<sup>10</sup> With Proposition 1, Mihos plans to set aside 40 percent of the state’s annual tax revenue for local aid.<sup>11</sup>

### Energy

Christy Mihos is cochairman of the Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound, the organization that actively opposes the proposed Cape Wind project. In his MLEV questionnaire, Mihos articulated his opposition to the project: “Although I support wind farms, I do not support the Cape Wind project because it is an uneconomical give away of federal land in an environmentally sensitive area.”<sup>12</sup> In his questionnaire, Mihos also stated that he would promote the development of utility-scale renewable energy facilities in Massachusetts, including wind projects, but has yet to develop a specific proposal with respect to renewable energy. When asked about LNG developments, Mihos said, “I have not yet developed a specific proposal with respect to new energy supplies and environmental concerns.”<sup>13</sup>

### Footnotes:

- <sup>1</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>2</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>3</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>4</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>5</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>6</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>7</sup> Christy Mihos for Governor, [www.christy2006.com](http://www.christy2006.com)
- <sup>8</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>9</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>10</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>11</sup> Christy Mihos for Governor, [www.christy2006.com](http://www.christy2006.com)
- <sup>12</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>13</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

# Deval Patrick



## Biography

Deval Patrick was born July 31, 1956, in Chicago, Illinois. In 1978 he graduated from Harvard College, and he received his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1982. Patrick worked at the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and at the Boston law firm Hill & Barlow before serving as Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights in the Clinton administration from 1994 to 1997.

Returning to the private sector, Patrick chaired Texaco's Equality and Fairness Task Force, and in 1999 was hired as Texaco's Vice President and General Counsel. He then worked for the Coca-Cola Company as their Executive Vice President and General Counsel, and in 2002 was elected Corporate Secretary. Patrick resigned from his position in 2005. He and his wife Diane live in Milton with their two daughters.

## Overview

Patrick was the first gubernatorial candidate to post an environmental platform on his website and distribute it widely. He has some experience with global warming and energy issues through his work at Texaco. His questionnaire was strongly pro-environmental. He is strongly committed to joining the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and further strengthening the state's climate action plan. On repairing our drinking water infrastructure, Patrick proposes a bond. Patrick is a strong proponent for public transportation, emphasizing the need to improve and expand public transit systems in the state. Lastly, Patrick has presented an energy plan that includes making Massachusetts the center for emerging industries in renewable and alternative energy. His plan is both detailed and forward-thinking.

## The Issues

Since Patrick has never held public office, he has little to no record on most environmental issues. Deval Patrick's campaign returned MLEV's Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire; excerpts and answers from his questionnaire are included in this profile.

### Clean Air

Deval Patrick has been a vocal proponent of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). He was very critical of Governor Romney's last minute decision not to sign RGGI with the seven other New England States. In a letter to Governor Romney, Patrick stated, "By adopting RGGI as currently drafted we will not only take steps to address global warming, but also support a market-based solution to the problem."<sup>1</sup> In his MLEV questionnaire he said, "a national greenhouse gas program with mandatory caps is preferable, but in the absence of a national program" Patrick supports RGGI. Patrick "also believe(s) that RGGI must be strengthened to require uniform regulatory approaches across the participating states."<sup>2</sup> Patrick says that as governor he would direct and fund the Department of Environmental Protection to meet its power plant clean-up

regulations of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and mercury that were finalized in 2004 but have yet to be implemented.

### Clean Water

Patrick articulated his support for protecting Massachusetts waters and wetlands in his MLEV questionnaire:

**My administration will be vigilant in assuring that everyone in Massachusetts has clean, safe drinking water; that we treat wastewater adequately; that we reduce the incursion of development on wetlands; and that we repair the crumbling municipal water infrastructure.<sup>3</sup>**

Patrick also promises to fund the maintenance and repair needed for our water supply infrastructure:

**A Governor, I am committed to filing a bond bill to help provide the funding needed to restore our drinking water infrastructure. Clean, safe drinking water is a necessity and water infrastructure repairs are important to protecting the public health. We can use water more wisely and develop better strategies to ensure the long-term health of our water resources.<sup>4</sup>**

## Land Conservation and Smart Growth

Patrick says that as governor he will restore funding for land conservation to previous levels of \$50 million per year.<sup>5</sup> Patrick “believe(s) maintenance of our existing conservation land is also of critical importance,”<sup>6</sup> and promises to work closely with local and regional land trusts and other partners to protect and manage natural areas and open space.<sup>7</sup>

As a gubernatorial candidate, Patrick’s platform on smart growth emphasizes improving Boston’s transit system, expanding and improving public transportation throughout the state and region, and increasing funding for public transit and brownfields redevelopment. Patrick says that he will focus on reversing “the historic disinvestment in Boston urban transit system by helping the MBTA to maintain and upgrade our core subway and bus system, and advancing cost-effective projects to serve our inner city residents.”<sup>8</sup> Regarding public transit throughout the state, he says, “I (am) committed to expand(ing) and where existing improve(ing), commuter rail services statewide, including service from Boston to New Bedford, Fall River and Worcester; Green and Blue Line extensions; Urban Ring; ferry service from the North Shore; regional bus service; and the high speed train to Springfield and New York City.”<sup>9</sup> Patrick says he will make the state, not the MBTA, responsible for funding these and other projects, and will look at a new report highlighting “innovative new ways to pay for the transportation improvements we need.”<sup>10</sup>

## Toxics

In his MLEV questionnaire, Patrick voiced a strong desire to see that Massachusetts’s public health agenda addresses environmental health:

**Massachusetts public health system has to be rebuilt as part of the overall health care system. I will work to ensure that Massachusetts is a state in which all communities will have a right to environmental health. Polluted sites will be cleaned up and facilities will be wisely sited, regardless of the wealth of the community. The mercury that pollutes our waters and makes some fish species inedible will be minimized.**<sup>11</sup>

In addition to supporting legislation to reduce the use of toxic cleaning products, Patrick “will order all state agencies to minimize or, where possible, eliminate the use of toxic cleaning agents, pesticides, and herbicides.”<sup>12</sup> Patrick says he will support programs geared towards increasing recycling such as the local “pay as you throw” program, and the “Producer Take Back” program for electronic waste.<sup>13</sup>

## Environmental Funding

In his MLEV questionnaire, Patrick said that, as governor, he would increase funding to environmental programs in Massachusetts:

**Many environmental programs have suffered funding cuts over the last decade, and I will strive to return our environmental agencies to funding and staffing levels that will allow them to do their jobs. Some of my priorities for funding increase are DCR’s state and urban parks, compliance oversight and enforcement at DEP, and the Natural Heritage program. With regard to the parks specifically, I will appoint a Commissioner of DCR who is committed to excellence in parks and conservation and I will support his or her efforts.**<sup>14</sup>

## Energy

While at Texaco, Patrick helped persuade the company to withdraw from an industry coalition that opposed the science of global warming, the first American oil company to do so. He was also an active proponent of the company’s research and development of hydrogen fuel cells.<sup>15</sup> During the past year, Deval Patrick has been an earnest and vocal supporter of the proposed Cape Wind project in Nantucket Sound, touting the proposal’s ability to “power three quarters of Cape Cod’s energy needs with clean, renewable energy.”<sup>16</sup> He has highlighted Cape Wind in speeches, and has written a letter to Lieutenant Governor Healey urging her to support Cape Wind.

Patrick’s platform emphasizes making Massachusetts a home to the emerging industries of alternative and renewable energy. To help spur the development of renewable energy in Massachusetts, Patrick will “improve the coordination of the four state agencies to actively involve in issues associated with the development of renewable energy.” He also “will seek out renewable energy businesses in solar photovoltaics, community-scale wind, fuel cells, and geothermal energy.”<sup>16</sup> Patrick says, “The whole world needs a diversification of energy sources, including solar, biomass, fuel cells, LNG and wind. If we incubate that industry here, the whole world will be our customer.”<sup>17</sup>

Patrick also envisions Massachusetts being a national leader in energy conservation. To promote energy efficiency, Patrick will “ensure that the state leads the country in the energy efficiency of its own operations.” He will “challenge employers to provide energy saving opportunities to employees,” and promises to “work with the other New England governors to maximize the effectiveness of the various state policies in this area.”<sup>13</sup>

## Footnotes:

- <sup>1</sup> Letter to Governor Mitt Romney, dated December 22, 2005
- <sup>2</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>3</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>4</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>5</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>6</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>7</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>8</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>9</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>10</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>11</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>12</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>13</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>14</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>15</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>16</sup> Press Release 8 February 2006
- <sup>17</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>18</sup> Patrick speech, 1 March 2006
- <sup>19</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

## THE CANDIDATE IN HIS OWN WORDS

If elected Governor, these three environmental issues will be a priority to me:

1. **Making Massachusetts the national leader in clean, safe renewable energy and energy efficiency:** I am the only candidate for Governor who strongly supports the Cape Wind project. I will promote small scale wind and other cost-effective renewable energy sources in appropriate locations. I will also increase our investments in clean energy sources and technologies and in energy efficiency for the long-term environmental and economic benefits they will provide to government, businesses, and consumers. And, under my leadership Massachusetts will join the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative.
2. **Protecting the environmental health of all our citizens by reducing their exposures and potential exposures to toxic and hazardous substances:** I will direct the Department of Environmental Protection to use the state's extensive database on toxic chemical use to identify further opportunities to reduce the use and emissions of toxics, especially those deemed to be "high hazard" chemicals. I will also re-institute DEP's program of actively seeking to find hazardous waste sites, not merely reacting to sites already discovered.
3. **Directing future growth and development to areas that can sustain it and away from areas where inadequate water supplies, wetlands, excessive traffic, or lack of infrastructure make development unwise:** I will direct all state agencies to plan their own capital projects, including transportation projects, in appropriate areas. Further, I will direct all agencies to not subsidize municipal or private projects that are proposed for or being built in inappropriate areas. I will also support zoning reform that will assist communities to develop in more sustainable ways.

Deval Patrick, responding to the Massachusetts League of Environmental Voters  
Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

# Tom Reilly

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## Biography

Tom Reilly was born February 14, 1942, in Springfield, Massachusetts. He graduated from American International College with a Bachelor of Arts in economics in 1964 and from Boston College Law School in 1970. After working as a prosecutor in the state attorney general's civil rights division and as a Suffolk County prosecutor, Reilly served as first assistant district attorney in Massachusetts's Middlesex County from 1983 to 1990. In 1991, Reilly was elected Middlesex County District Attorney, and after two terms as District Attorney was elected Massachusetts Attorney General in 1998. He is currently in his second term as Attorney General. He and his wife Ruth have three daughters and six grandchildren.

## Overview

As Attorney General, Tom Reilly has a long record of working to enforce Massachusetts' environmental laws, mainly clean air and clean water. His campaign also released an early environmental platform. Reilly has been aggressive in suing the federal government for backsliding on clean air laws, including greenhouse gas emissions and weakened power plant controls. He opposed the Romney-Healey administration's opposition to the regional greenhouse gas initiative, and has pioneered redevelopment of brownfields in the state. His energy plan is detailed and emphasizes the need for community-based renewable energy projects.

## The Issues

Tom Reilly has accumulated a strong environmental record from his two terms as Massachusetts Attorney General. Rather than providing a catalogue of all of Reilly's environmental activities as Attorney General, we have chosen to highlight important and more recent actions as examples of that record. Tom Reilly's campaign returned MLEV's Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire; excerpts and answers from his questionnaire are included in this profile.

### Clean Air

As Attorney General, Tom Reilly has proactively protected Massachusetts's air quality by suing the federal government and pushing for strong federal action on emissions restrictions and other clean air issues. There are many examples of Reilly's leadership on this matter. Reilly is currently leading a coalition of 29 parties seeking to compel the EPA to use its authority under the federal Clean Air Act to regulate greenhouse gases.<sup>1</sup> This case is scheduled to be arraigned before the U.S. Supreme Court later this year. Reilly also joined with other states in

successfully blocking several of the Bush Administration's attempted changes to the "New Source Review" program that would have weakened controls on pollution by new and existing power plants.<sup>2</sup>

Within Massachusetts, Reilly defended the "Filthy Five" clean air regulations and has criticized attempts by the Romney Administration to open loopholes in these regulations and weaken controls on greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>3</sup> Regarding the DEP's promise to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, and mercury, he states:

**As Governor, I would direct and fund the DEP to implement the final power plant clean-up regulations, including mercury reductions. I would also work to reduce and ultimately eliminate mercury emissions and exposure in line with the New England Governor's Association goal of "virtual elimination" of mercury, including supporting and effectively implementing mercury-containing products elimination legislature.<sup>4</sup>**

### Clean Water

As Attorney General, Tom Reilly has rigorously enforced the

Wetlands Protection Act.<sup>5</sup> He has also pursued violators of Massachusetts's water-related laws. In one example, he worked with other state and federal authorities to force General Electric to clean up PCB contamination in the Housatonic River and throughout the Greater Pittsfield area.<sup>6</sup>

As a gubernatorial candidate, Reilly has voiced his support for the no-net-loss of wetlands, but would not support maintaining a mandatory 100-foot buffer zone around wetlands.<sup>7</sup> In his MLEV questionnaire, Reilly stated a number of ways in which he would work with communities to protect our water resources and strengthen the Department of Environmental Protection's ability to enforce our clean water laws. These include filing a bond bill to help provide the funding needed to restore our drinking water infrastructure, providing technical assistance to help communities develop bylaws that protect watersheds and effectively conserve water in summer months, and working with our congressional delegation to secure increased federal funding for our state's Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund, Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund, and wastewater infrastructure improvement grants.<sup>8</sup>

Tom Reilly has a long career enforcing environmental laws and regulations. His Environmental Crimes Strike Force is active in pursuing violators of environmental law, and he has used his status as attorney general to force state agencies into compliance with environmental laws.<sup>9</sup> In his MLEV questionnaire, Reilly stated:

**Environmental protection must be more than an illusory promise. For the sake of our health and our future, we must ensure that government has the capacity to proactively protect public health and the environment and ensure that environmental programs fulfill their basic mandates.<sup>10</sup>**

### Land Conservation and Smart Growth

Reilly recognizes the conservation of natural areas as being vitally important to residents and the character of the state. In his MLEV questionnaire, he proposed a number of ways in which he would protect open space in Massachusetts. These include filing an open space bond bill and reinvesting in land protection, protecting the Community Preservation Act Trust Fund to keep our promises to our cities and towns seeking to preserve open space, and supporting the integrity of the existing Fish and Wildlife Fund, to be used solely for wildlife management purposes.<sup>11</sup>

As Attorney General, Tom Reilly has promoted the "redevelopment of brownfields throughout Massachusetts, by implementing a groundbreaking program to address liability concerns surrounding the clean-up of these sites."<sup>12</sup> During Reilly's tenure as Attorney General, he has overseen successful redevelopment projects in Lowell, Fitchburg, Greenfield, Roxbury, Brockton, Lynn, Burlington, New Bedford, and Westborough.<sup>13</sup> In one noteworthy example, "Reilly helped bring approximately 120 new jobs to Lowell through an agreement with the Lowell Regional Transit Authority to promote redevelopment of a former industrial site. The project created the third largest transportation hub after Boston's North and South Stations."<sup>14</sup>

In his MLEV questionnaire, Reilly proposed a number of ways to promote smart and sustainable growth, including: working with the Legislature to identify a predictable funding

source for the Smart Growth Housing Fund, pursuing an initiative to promote economic development in the Commonwealth's cities outside of Boston, and supporting state affordable housing production and preservation programs.<sup>15</sup>

Regarding public transportation, Reilly will "consider the Commonwealth's public needs and prioritize projects that offer the greatest benefits for the people of our state."<sup>16</sup> He recently has come out in favor extending the Stoughton commuter rail line to New Bedford and Fall River.<sup>21</sup>

### Toxics

As Attorney General, Tom Reilly has undertaken a number of initiatives to protect our children's and citizens' public health. These include fighting to preserve Massachusetts's right to enact stronger laws to protect its citizens from toxics and spearheading a 49-state program to require paint manufacturers to add warnings on paint cans and educate consumers about the dangers of lead exposure.<sup>17</sup> In 1999, Reilly missed an opportunity to join a Rhode Island lawsuit that earlier this year resulted in a decision requiring paint companies to spend \$1 billion to de-lead 300,000 homes. Reilly has also ignored cries from environmental and public health organizations requesting a similar lawsuit in Massachusetts, a move that some interpret as another missed opportunity.<sup>18</sup>

As Governor, Reilly says he will "require all state agencies to develop and implement Integrated Pest Management programs."<sup>19</sup> He will also work to decrease the generation of solid waste and promote public health, including by: working with communities to pilot a RecycleBank program in Massachusetts modeled on the Philadelphia program, promoting "producer-take-back" of electronic waste through legislation, implementing a long-term statewide public education program to promote waste reduction and recycling, and retaining the moratorium on new or expanded trash incinerators.<sup>20</sup>

### Environmental Funding

**As Governor, I will increase funding for our state environmental agencies, to ensure that they provide the proper environmental oversight and protection that the people of Massachusetts need and deserve. High priorities for increased funding would include our state parks and oversight of hazardous waste cleanup.<sup>21</sup>**

### Energy

Tom Reilly has been an active Attorney General fighting for improved energy conservation and efficiency. In his MLEV questionnaire he cites his record:

**As Attorney General, I have successfully challenged the U.S. Department of Energy's attempt to roll back energy efficiency standards for central air conditioners and heat pumps. As part of a multi-state action, I am currently suing the U.S. Department of Energy for failing to update federal energy efficiency standards. And last year, I supported the bill that created new energy efficiency standards for appliances.<sup>22</sup>**

Reilly has been a vocal opponent of the Cape Wind proposal, and in December 2003 voiced his concerns in a letter written to the U.S. Department of Justice. He clearly articulated his position on this issue in his MLEV questionnaire:

While I will actively promote renewable energy as Governor, I do not support the Cape Wind project. This wind power plant would occupy 24 square miles in the midst of Nantucket Sound, one of our most precious public resources. Moreover, there was no bidding process or zoning regulation for this use of a national treasure. For the sake of long-run success in promoting renewable energy, we must insist on a more rational and accountable process for siting projects.<sup>23</sup>

In his MLEV questionnaire, Reilly proposed a number of policies to make Massachusetts a world leader in the development and use of renewable energy, including: working with the Massachusetts Technology Collaborative to substantially increase community-based small- and medium-scale wind projects, encouraging the use or creation of green technologies on redeveloped Brownfield sites, and targeting economic development funds towards research and development for clean energy technologies.<sup>24</sup>

Reilly also proposed new initiatives to take conservation and energy efficiency to the next level: requiring new state-assisted construction projects to meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) “Green Building” design standards, encouraging the private sector to meet LEED “Green Building” design standards by establishing a Green Building Tax Credit, and encouraging the use of hybrid and alternative-fuel vehicles through sales tax exemptions.<sup>25</sup>

Reilly plans to “work with other Northeastern states to develop a comprehensive regional energy plan, to address the need to site new energy sources and infrastructure, including LNG facilities, in a strategic and rational way.”<sup>26</sup>

#### Footnotes:

- <sup>1</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>2</sup> Environmental Leadership for the Commonwealth: Tom Reilly’s Vision for Responsible Stewardship of Our Environment
- <sup>3</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>4</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>5</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>6</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>7</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>8</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>9</sup> Massachusetts Attorney General website, <http://www.ago.state.ma.us/>
- <sup>10</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>11</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>12</sup> Environmental Leadership for the Commonwealth: Tom Reilly’s Vision for Responsible Stewardship of Our Environment
- <sup>13</sup> The Office of Massachusetts Attorney General Tom Reilly, Success Stories and Brownfields Redevelopment Project Highlights, [www.ago.state.ma.us](http://www.ago.state.ma.us)
- <sup>14</sup> Environmental Leadership for the Commonwealth: Tom Reilly’s Vision for Responsible Stewardship of Our Environment
- <sup>15</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>16</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>17</sup> John Laidler, “Not all are on board,” *The Boston Globe*, May 14, 2006
- <sup>18</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>19</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>21</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>22</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>23</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>24</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>25</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire
- <sup>26</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

## THE CANDIDATE IN HIS OWN WORDS

If elected Governor, these three environmental issues will be a priority for me:

1. Fighting air pollution, including greenhouse gases
2. Mercury reduction
3. Support for the state parks

A healthy environment is not an inevitable state of affairs. It is instead the product of constant and collective vigilance – led by a Governor who treats environmental protection as a priority and believes that Massachusetts must lead the nation in developing innovative and effective solutions to our environmental challenges.

Building on my record of national leadership in fighting for clean air, taking on the Bush Administration’s anti-environmental agenda, and rigorously enforcing and strengthening our state’s own laws protecting the environment, I will restore Massachusetts to the forefront of environmental protection.

Tom Reilly, responding to the Massachusetts League of Environmental Voters  
Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

# Grace Ross

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## Biography

Grace Ross was born June 6, 1961, in New York. She received her bachelor's degree from Radcliffe College in 1983 and her master's degree in counseling and psychology from Harvard University in 1984. From 1985 to 1999 Ross worked for Women's Alliance, a low-income women-led organization. In 1999 she became the coordinator of Sisters Together Ending Poverty, a welfare rights organization targeting suburban communities in support of welfare recipients and low-income women, and assisting striking low-wage workers. Ross has volunteered for CuttingEJ, Economic Human Rights Project, and Mass. Jobs with Justice. She is the former co-chair of the Green-Rainbow Party. Ross currently resides in Worcester and lists her occupation as activist.

## Overview

Grace Ross lacks a state record on environmental issues, but clearly believes strongly in their importance. She is a strong advocate for public transit and has worked to increase access to transit for low income residents. She recognizes the links between land conservation and smart growth. Throughout Ross's MLEV questionnaire she emphasizes the need for government leadership on environmental problems. Her answers articulate pro-environmental positions on all the issues posited.

## The Issues

Since Ross has never held public office, she has little to no record on most environment. Grace Ross's campaign returned MLEV's Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire; excerpts and answers from her questionnaire are included in this profile.

### Clean Air

As governor, Ross would support including Massachusetts in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, and would make a commitment to implement the state's Climate Action Plan. She would direct and fund DEP to implement its final power plant clean-up regulations of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and mercury emissions. Furthermore, she sees the issue of climate change as being vitally important: "The issue of the environment has evolved from reduce, reuse, recycle...now with the science of global warming clearly established, we're talking about policies that could make or break the life of the planet."<sup>1</sup>

### Clean Water

In her MLEV questionnaire, Grace Ross voiced her commitment to the state's no-net-loss of wetlands policy, and acknowledged

the importance of maintaining a 100-foot buffer zone around wetlands. On how to improve the state's municipal water supply infrastructure, Grace Ross states,

**We need to shift the focus of public policy and the source of money for funding the rehabilitation of our public water system. There is good documentation of what is wrong with our public water infrastructure – we need to look at drawing down federal sources, looking at state/local funding sources and negotiation with those contributing to ground water contamination – looking at new technologies and funding the labor of those to implement these changes.<sup>2</sup>**

Ross says, "the state needs sufficient monitors and educate(d) litigators"<sup>3</sup> to enforce environmental laws.

### Land Conservation and Smart Growth

Ross supports restoring funding for land acquisition to previous levels of \$50 million a year or more. On the topic of short-term and long-term land protection, she stated, "A change of

zoning to cluster-focused building instead of sprawl, concerted reduction of toxics and a shift of funding subsidies to renovation, and rebuilding in already developed areas – including green building and the actual greening of our neighborhoods – would have a huge impact on land conservation.”<sup>4</sup>

Personally, Ross has worked to increase access to public transportation and support smart growth through an organization that created a community transportation program that provided up to 1,800 rides per month in the city of Marlborough.<sup>5</sup> She is committed to finishing the public transportation projects associated with the Big Dig, and would ensure adequate capital and operating resources to the MBTA. Ross believes that public transportation should be publicly subsidized, and wants to use cheaper public transportation vehicles, such as vegetable oil vehicles and hybrid vehicles.<sup>6</sup>

In her MLEV questionnaire, Ross outlines her plan to lead the commonwealth in smart, sustainable growth:

**As we move to cluster development and enforcement of building priorities of environmentally friendlier, energy efficient and lower environmental-impact building techniques – the needs for affordable housing, lowered costs and greater use of public transportation, open space, clean water and biodiversity begin to fall into line and become synergistic goals. Cluster building that is green, is closer to work sites – is then more affordable, shortens commutes, improves the quality of our lives . . . and decreases environmental impacts and global warming. All part of my commitment to put more of the “Common” back into the “commonwealth.”**<sup>7</sup>

### Toxics

Ross recognizes the health hazards posed by environmental problems: “The evidence of environmental impacts on health is huge. The lessening of these environmental impacts is critical for increasing the productivity of our people, lessening the cost of public health impacts and getting the spiraling cost of healthcare under control.”<sup>8</sup> To decrease the use of toxic pesticides, Ross says, “the government must prioritize extensive public education, work with unions to incentivize use of alternative new products (and) use programs to fund—especially non-profits— development of alternatives.”<sup>9</sup> To increase recycling, Ross says, “we need to stream-line recycling requirements for corporations and take-back requirements for overuse of toxic components by producers.”<sup>10</sup>

### Environmental Funding

She believes that lack of funding for parks is “related to the overall local funding formulas which need to be changed but is also exacerbated by absentee landlordism in neighborhoods, lack of free time for residents in many communities and lack of resources supporting community involvement. We need to move toward programs that encourage personal home ownership, better paying jobs, and government investment.”<sup>11</sup>

### Energy

Ross’s approach to energy emphasizes the need to decentralize energy production and provide better incentives for citizens and businesses to utilize renewable energy. On renewable energy, Ross states,

**It is critical for the government to help get regular residents to**

**understand and welcome new technologies and overcome their sense of learned dependence on centralized energy production . . . We want (a) transfer of funding incentives from existing large utilities to local home-owners, businesses and governments to install windmills on houses, solar cells and conservation, etc.**<sup>12</sup>

Grace Ross supports the Cape Wind proposal to build a wind farm in Nantucket Sound.

Additionally, when asked about the proposed LNG terminals in the state, Ross said, “I don’t know a great deal about LNG, but I would apply the same principles to this situation: if research is needed the government must take leadership, look at alternatives, educate the public, review economic incentives, and shift towards safer alternatives. Clearly, dangerous facilities must be sited away from heavy human populated areas.”<sup>13</sup>

### Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Press Release 22 April 2006

<sup>2</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

<sup>3</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

<sup>4</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

<sup>5</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

<sup>6</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

<sup>7</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

<sup>8</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

<sup>9</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

<sup>10</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

<sup>11</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

<sup>12</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

<sup>13</sup> MLEV Gubernatorial Candidate Questionnaire

## THE CANDIDATE IN HER OWN WORDS

If elected governor, these three environmental issues will be a priority for me:

1. Decrease Global Warming – conservation, lowering greenhouse gases, alternative energy sources
2. Increase environmental justice – cleaning up toxics, safe alternatives
3. Improve public water supply

We will analyze existing economic incentives and disincentives and shifting funding and loan programs, initiate public education campaigns, ideally through local, concrete efforts, negotiate with unions to incorporate training and incentive programs, support development of local, new technology businesses (ideally non-profits), and move toward progressive taxation including increasing corporate contributions, promote government research as needed, enforce existing laws on violations and move toward things like take-back programs.

Grace Ross, responding to the Massachusetts League of Environmental Voters  
Gubernatorial Questionnaire

## Where Candidates Stand Key

**Global Warming** – The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative is a compact between Northeast states to establish a cap and trade system to lower greenhouse gas emissions in the region. The candidates were asked if they would add Massachusetts to the compact.

**Climate Plan** – The Romney administration adopted a climate plan to address greenhouse gas emissions in Massachusetts. The plan commits the state to reducing emissions to 1990 levels by 2010 and 10% below 1990 levels by 2020. The plan has yet to be implemented. The candidates were asked if they would implement the plan.

**Clean Air** – Massachusetts has adopted regulations requiring power plants to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide by 50% to 75% over the next few years. In 2004 the Department of Environmental Protection finalized a rule requiring an 85% reduction in mercury emissions from power plants by 2008 and a 95% reduction of mercury emissions from power plants by 2012. Both of these rules have yet to be implemented and enforced. The candidates were asked if they would direct DEP to implement and enforce the rules.

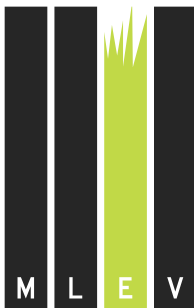
**Oceans** – The Commonwealth's ocean waters accommodate a wide variety of uses that often overlap and vary depending on time, seasonality, location, or existing specific use areas. Cumulative impacts on estuarine and marine habitats and life caused by conflicting human activities are not well understood and not often incorporated into public decision-making. The Oceans Management Bill, S. 2308, has been introduced to develop a comprehensive and integrated management plan to guide marine development activities. Candidates were asked if they would support the Oceans Management Bill.

**Natural Places** – Massachusetts's open space – our rolling hills, farmlands, and wetlands – are being converted to shopping malls, housing developments, and roads at the rate of 40 acres a day. Legislation has been introduced, S. 539 to ensure no net loss of current conservation land through local land swaps. The candidates were asked if they would support passage of S539.

**Brownfields** – Brownfields are abandoned or underutilized properties that are often contaminated by pollutants. If left untouched, they are environmental hazards. If slated for redevelopment, they present unique opportunities for smart growth. Legislation is currently pending that would add \$30 million to the depleted Brownfields Redevelopment Fund. Do you support the \$30 million recapitalization of the Brownfields Redevelopment Fund?

**Pesticides** – Alternatives to chemical pesticides are available, but Massachusetts has failed to take full advantage of them – needlessly exposing its citizens when spraying road and rail rights-of-way, schoolyards, and public parks. Citizens continue to apply excessive amounts of pesticide to farmland and lawns. The candidates were asked if they support S. 2309, a proposal to eliminate the sales tax exemption on pesticides and use of those funds in creation of Integrated Pest Management programs that would decrease the use of dangerous pesticides.

**Bottle Bill** – The highly successful bottle bill provides consumers with a five-cent incentive to redeem beverage containers. However, when the law was enacted in the mid 1980's, many beverages currently on the shelves did not exist, such as sport drinks, bottled water, and fruit drinks. This "updated bottle bill" would create a five cent deposit for these beverages, thus increasing container recycling and removing them from our waste stream. The candidates were asked if they would support the updated bottle bill.



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